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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

STATEMENT ON MINDSZENTY: The following is the text of the statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, in the House of Commons on February 2, 1949, on the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty:

The arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty announced by the Hungarian Government on December 27 has caused deep concern in all democratic nations. The Canadian Government strongly condemns and deplores this further case of religious persecution by the communist government of Hungary as it would any case of religious persecution in any country. In a broadcast on New Year's Day, the Prime Minister stated:

"Providence will not abandon men of good will. We are fortunate to be living in a land where religion is respected by all, and the religious authorities have the fullest freedom. We are all apt to take such freedom for granted.

"But the increasingly brutal persecutions of religious leaders in countries behind the Iron Curtain have shocked all civilized people.

"Such examples remind us how precious is the personal and religious freedom which is our birthright."

The day after the news of Cardinal Mindszenty's arrest was received, Canada, as a signatory of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary, took immediate steps to secure all the avail-

able information on the matter with a view to taking any action under the Peace Treaty which might be effective in halting religious persecution in Hungary.

The value of a joint declaration with other signatories of the Treaty of Peace protesting the action of the Hungarian Government in arresting Cardinal Mindszenty was examined. It was found, however, that such joint action was not possible; and indeed might have had an effect contrary to that which was desired.

In the circumstances, and acting for itself, the Government, having no diplomatic representative in Budapest, instructed our Ambassador in Washington to communicate with the Hungarian Minister there as follows:

"The Canadian Government has learned that the head of the Catholic Church in Hungary, Cardinal Mindszenty, has been arrested on charges of treason, espionage and illegal currency transactions, which, on the basis of the evidence submitted and in the light of Cardinal Mindszenty's previous record as a Hungarian patriot and fighter against oppression and tyranny, do not command respect. The Canadian Government has also learned that the Senior Bishop of the Lutheran Church in Hungary was arrested in September last on charges similar to those levelled at Cardinal Mindszenty and was sentenced to two years in prison; and

ATOMIC POWER: The following is an excerpt from the speech of Dr. O.M. Solandt, Chairman of the Defence Research Board, before the Royal Canadian Institute, at Toronto, on January 29:

"The harnessing of atomic power for industrial use is the goal of a great deal of work throughout the world, but it is generally agreed by the experts that the goal will not be achieved for some time. In addition to the many technical problems that must be solved, there is still a world shortage of nuclear fuels. It seems likely that the time will come when a major part of the world's power will come from atomic fission. It may be that none of us will live to see that day, even though the experimental production of power is achieved within the next few years. However we may well see the first large ship powered by an atomic motor and even a few atomic power plants in remote areas where fuel costs are now very high.

"One of the difficulties in the way of developing atomic power that is sometimes overlooked is that the basic processes and equipment needed for making atomic bombs and atomic power are almost the same. A major atomic power plant could be quickly converted to make bombs. Hence atomic power can never be fully dissociated from atomic warfare. If we are to have free and rapid development of the possibilities of atomic power we must have full international control of atomic fuels and reactors. This will involve some sacrifice of national sovereignty, but that is not a high price to pay for peace. Canada has already played a leading part in the endeavours of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to attain international control and has indicated her willingness to make this sacrifice as a contribution to world stability and order."

T. & C. PROMOTIONS: Three promotions in the Trade Commissioner Service were announced on January 28 by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe.

A.W. Evans, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, has been appointed Commercial Secretary at Havana, Cuba. E.H. Maguire, formerly acting Commercial Secretary at Santiago, Chile, has been appointed Commercial Secretary at that post. H.W. Richardson, acting Trade Commissioner at Bogota, Columbia, since May, 1947, has been appointed to the position of Trade Commissioner in that office.

Born in Kingston, Ontario, A.W. EVANS is a graduate of the University of Toronto. During the war he served in the R.N.V.R. Fleet Air Arm, later transferring to the R.C.N.V.R. Joining the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945, he was posted to Mexico City and then to Port-of-Spain in April, 1947.

Born in Vancouver, E.H. MAGUIRE received his B.A. degree from the University of British Columbia. Employed by the Great West Life Insurance Co., 1937-40, he served with the

R.N.V.R. and R.C.N.V.R. during the war. He joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945. Prior to his posting to Santiago in 1947, he was Assistant Commercial Secretary in Buenos Aires.

H.W. RICHARDSON was born in Essex, Ont., and received his B. Com. degree from Queen's University; during the war he served overseas with the Canadian Army. He was employed by Mathews & Co., Toronto, 1934-36, and by the Department of Labour, 1936-41. He joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945, and has been in the Bogota office since May, 1946.

WORLD WAR PRIZE MONEY: The Government will put before Parliament a proposal by the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force that prize money from the Second World War be placed in the Canadian Naval Service and R.C.A.F. Benevolent Funds, it was announced by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, on January 28.

Distribution of prize money is based on an agreement between the nations of the Commonwealth by which the proceeds of all prizes taken during the war would be put in a common pool and allocated to the nations on a basis of comparative military strengths. Because they had to do with sea-captures, the Air Forces of the Commonwealth are participating as well as the Naval Forces.

The total amount available to Canada has not yet been determined. The Navy's share will be two-thirds of the allocation and the remaining one-third will go to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Navy and Air Force Benevolent Funds are organizations devoted to the relief of distress among active and reserve personnel and their dependents and payment of these sums will enable the Funds to expand the scope of their activities and ensure their operation for many more years.

CRUISE TO FAR EAST: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced on January 28 that the destroyer "Crescent" would undertake a cruise to the Far East. The ship which had previously been scheduled to participate in exercises with other units of the Canadian fleet will sail in the next few days from Esquimalt.

The Minister said that if an emergency arose out of disturbed conditions in the Far East, the "Crescent" would be available to assist in the evacuation of Canadian citizens.

U.K. - CANADA COMMITTEE: The Department of External Affairs announced that the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs which met in London on January 25 under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Robertson, the Canadian High Commissioner, concluded its sessions on January 28. During

the course of the meetings the opportunity was taken to review the whole range of United Kingdom-Canadian economic and trade relations, with special emphasis on the need to maintain trade between the two countries at the highest possible level. The members of the Continuing Committee will report to their respective Governments. The next meeting of the Continuing Committee will be held in Ottawa.

SEA FISHERIES: Catch and landed value of the products of the sea fisheries of Canada both showed substantial increases in 1948 over the preceding year. The year's catch totalled 1,276,300,000 pounds, showing an increase of 134,000,000 pounds or about 11 per cent as compared with 1947, while the landed value was \$59,900,000, an increase of 32 per cent over the 1947 figure of \$45,261,000, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

Among the principal kinds of fish landed during the year, the largest increase was shown by Pacific herring, total for the year rising to 386,614,000 pounds from 256,340,000 in 1947, but Atlantic herring landings fell to 127,941,000 pounds from 137,780,000. Cod landings moved up to 248,129,000 pounds from 233,611,000, haddock to 51,539,000 pounds from 31,558,000, and lobsters to 36,265,000 pounds from 31,884,000.

The salmon catch fell from 164,847,000 pounds in 1947 to 143,224,000; sardines from 101,586,000 pounds to 89,780,000, halibut from 26,037,000 pounds to 21,186,000, and mackerel from 26,263,000 pounds to 25,382,000. Landings of pollock advanced from 20,860,000 pounds to 21,336,000, and hake from 22,427,000 pounds to 26,982,000.

In the year's processing operations, production of fresh chilled and frozen fillets of cod, haddock, flatfish, etc. all were increased. On the Atlantic coast, reports indicate larger quantities of salted groundfish were produced, especially in the wet-salted form. There was, however, a general decrease in canned fish production on the Atlantic coast, affecting all important species except lobster.

On the Pacific coast the most significant development was the diversion of the herring catch from canning to the production of meal and oil with the beginning of the 1948-1949 season. The Pacific canned salmon pack, although substantially below the 1947 figure, represented a somewhat larger proportion of the catch.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION: Canadian production of wheat flour in the calendar year 1948 was down slightly more than 20 per cent from the 1947 all-time record total. The year's output amounted to 22,386,000 barrels as compared with 28,057,000 in 1947, the amount of wheat ground during the year falling to 101,456,000 bushels from 126,184,000 in 1947. Exports of wheat flour were also down sharply in the year,

totalling 12,378,000 barrels as compared with 18,082,000 in 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

In December, 1,728,000 barrels of wheat flour were produced, showing a decrease of 10.8 per cent from the November total, but an increase of about five per cent over the December, 1947 total of 1,692,000. Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in December amounted to 7,691,000 bushels as compared with 7,481,000 a year earlier. Mill stocks of wheat at the end of the year amounted to 3,163,000 bushels.

CARLOADINGS: Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 22 declined to 71,767 cars from 74,956 cars for the preceding week and approximately equalled the loadings for the corresponding week last year. The main factor in the decline from the preceding week was grain which fell from 8,387 to 6,014 cars; live stock, coal and gasoline and oils also showed large decreases.

MOTOR VEHICLES RECORD: Canadian manufacturers of motor vehicles established another record in 1948, when they shipped out more new passenger cars, trucks and other commercial vehicles than in any previous peacetime year and in any war year except 1941.

With December shipments rising to 27,305, highest for any month in the year, total for 1948 amounted to 264,178 units as compared with 258,015 in 1947. In 1941 shipments amounted to 270,191, of which 173,588 were commercial vehicles, largely for war use.

Last year's increase over 1947 was due to larger shipments of trucks and other commercial vehicles, which advanced to 97,243, as against 90,758. Passenger car shipments declined slightly to 166,935 from 167,257 the previous year.

Of the total shipments, 135,527 passenger cars were for sale in Canada and 31,408 for export. In the case of commercial vehicles, 73,630 were shipped for domestic sale and 23,613 for sale abroad.

Imports from the United States during the year totalled 7,130 units, consisting of 4,277 passenger cars and 2,853 commercial vehicles. In 1947 imports from the United States totalled 41,365, made up of 31,670 passenger cars and 9,695 commercial units.

LARGEST DEER KILL: More than 30,000 deer were killed in Nova Scotia during the 1948 hunting season, the largest annual kill on record. The actual figure reported by the Department of Lands and Forests was 30,158, based on reports to the Department up to January 15.

Previous record years were 1947 when 29,280 were killed and 1946 when the total reported was 26,750. The 1948 season extended for two months from October 1 to November 30. In the two earlier years it was 15 days shorter. The

legal bag limit was two deer per hunter.

The Department also revealed that 6,494 beaver had been taken during the two-week open season: the latter part of November in Nova Scotia's mainland counties. It was the third open season on the animals since the Provincial Government began a programme of beaver restocking. During the last previous season in 1945 the number of beaver pelts totalled 6,144.

HISTORIC SITES BOARD: The Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, on January 31, announced the reappointment by Order-in-Council for a five-year period of nine members of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the appointment of two new members.

Those re-named to the Board, whose main function is advising the National Parks Service of the Lands and Development Services Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, in the marking, restoring and preserving of sites of national historic interest in Canada, are: J. Clarence Webster, Esq., C.M.G., M.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Shediac, New Brunswick, Chairman.

Professor Fred Landon, M.A., F.R.S.C., London, Ontario.

Professor D.C. Harvey, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Honourable E. Fabre-Surveyer, K.C., LL.M., B.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Montreal, Quebec.

J.A. Gregory, Esq., North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

The Reverend A. d'Eschambault, D.S.T., D.J.C., Genthon, Manitoba.

Professor Morden H. Long, M.A., Edmonton, Alberta.

Professor Walter N. Sage, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.Hist.S., Vancouver, British Columbia.

W.D. Cromarty, Esq., National Parks Service, Ottawa, Ontario.

The new members are: The Honourable Thane A. Campbell, M.A., K.C., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Wm. Kaye Lamb, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board, originally appointed in 1919, is an honorary advisory body whose members are historians of recognized standing. Appointments to the Board have been made with a view to each part of the country being represented.

Since the inception of its work, the Board has examined the circumstances relating to more than a thousand sites of which about four hundred have been judged to be of sufficient national importance to warrant their being suitably marked and maintained. These include Indian earthworks, forts, and villages; French forts, trading posts and mission enterprises; sites connected with British exploration and naval and military operations in the long struggle for possession of Canada; posts of the Hudson's Bay Company; sites related to the social, economic, and industrial development of the country and the birthplaces of distinguished Canadians.

Dr. Webster, who has acted as Chairman of the Board since 1943, practised for many years as a surgeon in Edinburgh, Montreal and Chicago. Since his retirement from medical work he has been actively engaged in research in Canadian history and has gathered a valuable collection of Canadiana which he has donated to the New Brunswick Museum.

In his announcement, Mr. MacKinnon said the Government was particularly pleased to welcome the two new members. Honourable Thane A. Campbell is Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island and formerly was Premier of that province. Dr. Lamb is Deputy Minister and Dominion Archivist, Public Archives of Canada, and was formerly Librarian of the University of British Columbia.

EDUCATION FOR IMMIGRANTS: The educational and other assistance given to immigrants by Provincial Educational Authorities, local school boards, and welfare organizations throughout Canada was of the greatest importance in bringing to these newcomers an understanding of the Canadian way of life, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, stated on January 31.

The Minister reported that at the present time about 14,000 adult immigrants were attending 650 classes across Canada, under the supervision of provincial and local educational authorities, with language difficulties, of course, receiving top priority.

The help given by various agencies, particularly those engaged in adult education, had been of valued assistance in teaching the new citizens the fundamental rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, the Minister said.

Over and above the direct benefits deriving from educational assistance, were less easily assessed benefits resulting from the opportunity for the immigrant to make worthwhile social contacts, through attendance at regular classes and through other social and educational functions arranged by local and national welfare committees and organizations.

SLIGHT PRICE DECLINE: Wholesale prices in Canada showed a slight decline in December, after a rise only interrupted in one other month of 1948, according to the general wholesale index compiled by the Bureau of Statistics. Previous recession was in March. Over the period of 12 months the index has shown a rise of 11 per cent.

The index for December, on the base 1926=100, stood at 159.5 as compared with 159.7 in November and 143.5 in December, 1947. The record high for this index was 164.3 registered in May, 1920. As compared with the preceding month, there were declines in producers' goods, building materials, raw and partly manufactured goods, and increases in consumers' goods, fully and chiefly manufactured goods, and industrial materials.

Over the 12-month period, all-group indexes showed increases. The consumers' goods index moved up from 131.2 in December, 1947 to 144.3, producers' goods from 143.4 to 162.6, building materials from 189.2 to 203.8, raw and partly manufactured goods from 145.2 to 163.6, fully and chiefly manufactured goods from 132.0 to 144.0, and industrial materials from 144.7 to 162.3.

LONG "WOOLLIES" OUT: You're "improperly dressed" if caught wearing long woollen underwear around Army camps where winter courses are being conducted, an Army news release states.

The reason is simply this: Tests conducted at Churchill and elsewhere show that heavy woollen underclothing clings too tightly to the skin and causes sweating and itching.

So soldiers engaged in arctic and sub-arctic manoeuvres or attending winter training camps at Shilo, Petawawa, and Wainwright wear, work and sleep in loose-fitting flannelette pajamas. Worn, of course, over one of the Army's unique items of clothing - a loose woven string vest that could easily substitute for a fish net.

ARMY RECRUITING UP: Figures released this week by Army Headquarters show that for the four months - September through December - a total of 1,332 men were enlisted for the Active Force. This figures out at around 11 recruits daily, counting Sundays.

A breakdown of total enlistments for the period shows that recruiting has been steady with 234 applicants "signed on" in September, 396 in October, 348 in November and 354 in December.

The enlistments brought the strength of the Active Force to more than 17,500 all ranks.

RESIGNATION OF MR. FITZPATRICK: Resignation of William H. Fitzpatrick, Deputy Steel Controller, effective on January 31, was announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe. In government service since 1942, Mr. Fitzpatrick will be joining the Atlantic Steel Co., Montreal, as General Sales Manager.

Mr. Howe paid special tribute to Mr. Fitzpatrick's services to the Government, both during the war when he was in charge of the import of primary steel from the United States for Canada's war programs, and during the years of critical shortage following the war.

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 20 amounted to 165,268,000 bushels, showing a decline of 1,419,000 bushels from the January 13 figure of 166,687,000, but up 34,991,000 bushels over last year's cor-

responding total of 130,276,000, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

CIVIL AVIATION: Scheduled and non-scheduled air carriers both had small losses on their October operations, according to figures for the month released by the Bureau of Statistics.

In October, scheduled carriers earned \$2,550,631 as compared with \$2,011,525 a year earlier, but operating expenses increased from \$2,162,107 in October, 1947 to \$2,629,626, producing an operating loss of \$78,995 as against a loss of 1947 of \$150,582. The small operating credit at the end of September was wiped out and a loss of \$54,406 was recorded for the 10 months ending October. This, however, showed an improvement over the first 10 months of 1947 when operations resulted in an operating loss of \$2,152,643.

Non-scheduled carriers also failed to earn their operating expenses for the month, their revenues falling to \$513,918 from \$539,736 in 1947, while operating expenses rose from \$475,126 to \$535,476.

DRIVE AGAINST VD: More than \$1,000,000 will be spent this year in an intensified drive against venereal disease in Canada, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, said on February 1, on the eve of National Social Hygiene Day, Wednesday, February 2.

Of this amount \$500,000 represents the venereal disease control portion of the federal Government's new National Health Plan, he pointed out, a sum which is being made available to assist the provinces in extending their present efforts in the control of venereal diseases. This represents an addition of \$275,000 to the annual grant of \$225,000 which the federal Government has been contributing to the provinces since 1943.

The additional funds are being used for such projects as free distribution of penicillin, establishment of new VD clinics, payments to physicians outside free clinic areas, the setting up of new laboratory services, post-graduate training for specialists in the field and many other allied activities.

These new projects, Mr. Martin emphasized, will supplement the present control measures which include free distribution of drugs to physicians, maintenance of free clinics now totalling nearly 100, provision of laboratory diagnoses, group case-finding, contact investigations and educational programs among the medical and nursing professions and the general public.

By agreement with the provinces, the federal Division of Venereal Disease Control is giving leadership in developing a program for the reduction of the menace of venereal infections in Canada, Mr. Martin stated.

Such activities include planning adequate control measures in consultation with the provincial authorities, coordinating and stan-

EXPORTS EXCEED \$3,000,000,000 IN 1948

standardizing the methods of control and treatment, providing a consultative professional medical service, assisting in the provision of lay and professional information services, encouraging research and improving training facilities for professional personnel.

Social Hygiene Day is a part of National Health Week sponsored annually by the Health League of Canada. The observance of this day should serve to point up ways both to combat the venereal disease menace and to maintain health and happy home life in Canadian families, Mr. Martin concluded.

NAVAL TRAINING: A new system of training Naval reservists, designed to produce fully qualified seaman specialists in gunnery, torpedo anti-submarine, navigation direction and other branches, will be put into operation in the majority of Naval Divisions across Canada this year, Naval Headquarters announced on February 2.

In addition to providing specialist training in the divisions, the plan will enable R.C.N. (Reserve) Ordinary Seamen to qualify for advancement to Able Seaman in approximately half the time previously required.

Under the new scheme each Division participating has been made responsible for specialist training in a certain branch, in addition to the general training carried on by all Reserve establishments. Geographical location, equipment and accommodation available and, to some extent, individual preference, have been taken into consideration in allocating the responsibility for this training to the Divisions.

It was emphasized that this specialized training will in no way affect the basic training given all new entries into the Reserve or the training available for men in other branches.

MOTOR VEHICLES: Retail sales of new motor vehicles in 1948 fell slightly below the all-time record total of 1947, the decrease being due to a falling-off in the sales of passenger models, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. On the other hand, with higher average prices for both passenger and commercial vehicles, the overall value of sales moved up during the year.

The number of vehicles retailed in 1948 was 217,119 valued at \$421,016,000 as compared with 230,255 valued at \$416,237,000 in the preceding year. Passenger car sales in the year totalled 142,020 valued at \$276,699,000 compared with 159,205 valued at \$283,190,000, while sales of trucks and buses increased to 75,099 valued at \$144,318,000 compared with 71,050 valued at \$133,047,000.

The average price of the vehicles retailed in 1948 rose to \$1,930 from \$1,808 in 1947

and \$1,611 in 1946. Passenger models averaged \$1,948 compared with \$1,779 in 1947 and \$1,548 in 1946, and trucks and buses, \$1,921 compared with \$1,873 in 1947 and \$1,726 in 1946.

JASPER SUPERINTENDENT: The Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, on February 2, announced the appointment of Mr. G.H.L. Dempster as Superintendent of Jasper National Park, Alberta.

Mr. Dempster was born at Prince Albert, Sask., and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon in 1934 with the Degree of Master of Science in Civil Engineering. While still attending university he was engaged, part time, in an engineering capacity in Prince Albert National Park and later worked on the construction of the Banff-Jasper Highway. On December 1, 1936 he was appointed Resident Engineer in Prince Albert National Park, a position which he held until his enlistment in the Royal Canadian Engineers in 1940.

In January, 1946, following his discharge Mr. Dempster, returned to his duties as Resident Engineer at Prince Albert National Park and a year later became Superintendent of Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia, with headquarters at Field, B.C. Through his new appointment, Mr. Dempster will be responsible for the administration of an area comprising approximately 4,200 square miles. Jasper National Park is the largest of Canada's scenic National Parks.

APPOINTED DEPUTY MINISTER: The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, announced on February 3 the appointment of Mr. Marc Boyer, of Montreal, as Deputy Minister of Reconstruction and Supply.

Mr. Boyer was born 43 years ago. He graduated in civil engineering from the Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal in 1928.

From 1928 to 1930, he was engaged in research work for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting, Trail, B.C. In 1930, he joined the Department of Mines of the Province of Quebec, and in 1943 was appointed Commissioner for the Civil Service Commission of the Province of Quebec. From 1945 to date, he has been Registrar and Acting Executive Secretary of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Boyer is a member of the Corporation of professional Engineers of Quebec, of the Engineering Institute of Canada, and of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Married to Miss Magdeleine Létourneau, daughter of Chief Justice Séverin Létourneau, of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, they have six children.

SHIPMENTS TO U.S. RISE: Topped off by a record monthly value for December, Canada's domestic exports in 1948 exceeded the \$3,000,000,000 mark for the first time in a peacetime year. Feature of the year's trade was a steep rise of 45 per cent over 1947 in the value of shipments to the United States, which more than offset generally lower sales to other markets.

Aggregate value for the 12 months, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, was \$3,075,800,000 as compared with \$2,774,900,000 in 1947, a rise of 10.8 per cent. Last year's total has been exceeded only in the two war years, 1944 and 1945, when exports were valued at \$3,440,000,000 and \$3,218,300,000, respectively.

Exports in December reached a value of \$316,800,000 as compared with \$293,900,000 in November and \$266,200,000 in December, 1947. It was the highest monthly figure since the wartime month of June, 1945, when the total was \$322,800,000.

Sales to the United States in 1948 rose in value to \$1,500,987,000 as compared with \$1,034,226,000 in 1947, accounting for approximately half the total to all countries. In December, the value was \$147,832,000 as compared with \$105,972,000 in the corresponding month of 1947, a rise of 39.5 per cent.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in the year fell off to \$686,914,000 as compared with \$751,198,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 8.6 per cent. The December total was down from \$72,542,000 in 1947 to \$48,515,000, or by 33.2 per cent. The year's export trade with other British countries also fell from \$417,303,000 in 1947 to \$345,477,000, but rose in the month from \$34,789,000 to \$46,597,000.

Exports to Latin American countries as a

group showed a moderate decline in 1948, totaling \$123,749,000 as compared with \$129,771,000 in 1947, but rose in December from \$12,186,000 a year earlier to \$16,395,000. Trade was heavier in 1948 with 13 of the 20 countries in the group, figures for Argentina and Brazil showing sizeable declines, and those for Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba, substantial gains.

Exports to European countries declined from \$347,794,000 in 1947 to \$316,834,000, but rose in 1948 from \$34,705,000 to \$38,604,000. In the year's trade, there were marked declines to Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia, but increased shipments to Denmark, France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland.

Widening its margin as the leading export commodity, shipments of newsprint in 1948 increased in value to \$383,123,000 from \$342,293,000 the previous year, and accounted for almost one-eighth the total value of domestic exports. Exports of wheat declined to \$243,023,000 from \$265,200,000, while wood pulp advanced to \$211,564,000 from \$177,803,000. Fourth and fifth in value, planks and boards fell off to \$196,023,000 compared with \$208,375,000, and wheat flour shipments dropped to \$125,151,000 from \$196,578,000.

Next five leading export items shown in the Bureau's summary were all higher: aluminum and products at \$102,046,000 compared with \$63,956,000; fish and fishery products, \$85,028,000 (\$82,359,000); ships and vessels, \$81,448,000 (\$23,965,000); copper and products, \$79,036,000 (\$59,298,000); and grains other than wheat, \$75,321,000 (\$50,103,000). Together these 10 leading items accounted for slightly more than half the total value of the year's domestic exports.

RCN REDUCES AGE LIMIT: Naval Headquarters announced on February 2 that the age limit for entry into the naval forces had been reduced from 17½ to 17 years. Recruits will now be accepted between the ages of 17 and 30. The reduction places the Navy in line with the Army and R.C.A.F. which have already announced the lowering of age limits for entry.

Naval authorities at the same time outlined the Services's policy with respect to educational requirements for entry into the R.C.N. and the educational program carried out by the Navy.

Men possessing high school entrance or the equivalent are accepted for the Seaman, Stoker, Cook and Steward Branches. Grade 10 or the equivalent is required for entry into the technical, medical and clerical branches. Insofar as possible, the technical branches are recruited from within the Service, with the Navy providing men with the education and

training necessary to qualify them for technical trades.

The educational system now operating in the R.C.N. enables a man to progress from first year high school to the equivalent of senior matriculation at no expense to himself.

For example, a seaman who on joining is below the Grade 10 category attends school for six weeks during his New Entry training period, receiving instruction primarily in English and Mathematics. As he progresses in the Service and takes courses in a specialized field, such as gunnery or radar plotting, further academic training is provided as part of the curricula of the courses, thus providing him with the necessary educational qualifications for advancement.

Correspondence courses are also conducted and classes are organized by Instructor officers in off-duty hours.

REPORTED IN PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

STATEMENT BY MR. HARRIS: In the House of Commons on February 1 the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Drew, moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing, as recorded in Hansard, the following matter:

"A statement of the Parliamentary Assistant to the Prime Minister, (Mr. W.E. Harris) reported by the press as follows: 'War with Russia may be an outcome of the signing of the North Atlantic pact.'"

The Speaker decided that there was no urgency for the discussion, as the matter referred to was included in the Speech from the Throne, now under debate. From this decision Mr. Drew appealed and the Speaker's ruling was sustained by a vote of 133 to 55.

Mr. Harris subsequently made the following statement, as recorded in Hansard:

"Mr. Speaker, in view of the incorrect impression that might be created as to what I said at Brantford ten days ago, I should like to make it clear that far from suggesting that war might come, I stressed the fact that the signing of the Atlantic pact would be the most effective step that Canada could take to protect herself against aggressors and to ensure the peace of the world. I expressed the opinion that the signing might take place within the next three months. I said that I did not believe that we would have war, nor did I suggest that I had any knowledge about the matter other than what is generally known. I did say that the agreement of the nations which would be evidenced by the signing of the pact would place such a preponderant strength on the side of peace that it was highly unlikely that any aggressor, including Russia, would try to make war after the signing. I emphasized that the pact was essential for the peace of the world and for the protection of Canada, and that its signing might even mark the beginning of better relations with Russia."

ARREST OF SAM CARR: The following question and answer were recorded in the House of Commons on January 28 in connection with the arrest of Sam Carr in New York City:

Mr. A.L. Smith (Calgary West): I wish to direct a question to the Minister of Justice. Will he bring the house up to date on the Sam Carr case? Are we to have deportation or extradition proceedings? What charges are awaiting in this matter?

Hon. Stuart S. Garson (Minister of Justice): My information is that we have not yet received official intimation that deportation proceedings will be taken. We have already said that in the absence of deportation proceedings we will take extradition proceedings. We expect, however, an official statement on deportation.

Mr. Smith (Calgary West): Extradition on what charges?

Mr. Garson: On the Charges that are outstanding against Sam Carr under the warrants for his arrest which have been extant since the matter first came up, and which are, as I recall, first, conspiracy under the Official Secrets Act; second, the giving of false information to get a passport, and third, forging of an application for a passport.

IMMIGRATION STATEMENT: The following statement on immigration was made by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, in the House of Commons, on February 3:

"Mr. Speaker, I should like to place on record the following information regarding immigration to Canada during the calendar year 1948.

"During 1948 a total of 125,414 immigrants entered Canada. This was the largest total of any year since 1929, and is almost exactly twice as many as came in during 1947 when the figure was 64,127.

"Of the 125,141 immigrants, 46,057 came from the British Isles and 7,381 from the United States. Immigrants from northern European races numbered 16,957, including 10,169 Dutch. Other races contributed 55,019 new Canadians, the largest individual groups being 13,799 Poles and 10,011 Ukrainians.

"Disposition of the immigrants by provinces is as follows:

Ontario.....	61,621
Quebec.....	24,687
British Columbia.....	11,918
Alberta.....	9,715
Manitoba.....	7,750
Saskatchewan.....	5,087
Nova Scotia.....	2,813
New Brunswick.....	1,476
Prince Edward Island ..	269
Yukon Territory.....	64
Northwest Territory ..	14

"The movement of immigrants to Canada during this year was facilitated by an arrangement made with the Cunard White Star Line which kept the 'Aquitania' on the North Atlantic run and provided over 12,000 priority berths for immigrants. This arrangement, but expanded to cover 15,400 priorities, has been continued for the year 1949. The Government also assisted in the conversion of a German prize vessel which is now known as the 'Beaverbrae' and is engaged in carrying close relatives of persons resident in Canada to this country from continental Europe. Finally, the Government has arranged with Trans-Canada Air Lines for 10,000 air passages to be made available to immigrants from the United Kingdom between the 1st of July, 1948, and the 31st of March, 1949.

"During the year immigration offices were opened or re-opened in Glasgow, Liverpool and Rome."

that the Senior Bishop of the Calvinist Church has been forced by persecution to flee from Hungary to Switzerland.

"The Canadian Government, therefore, wishes strongly to protest against a policy which, on the basis of information which we possess, appears designed to destroy religious freedom in Hungary, and calls attention to the article of the Peace Treaty with Hungary, to which Canada is a party, and which provides that:

"Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

The Canadian Ambassador delivered this protest to the Hungarian Minister who undertook to communicate it to his Government. That is how the matter now stands.

EMERGENCY AIR SEARCH: It was announced simultaneously on February 4 in Ottawa and Washington that, with a view to expediting the movement across the international boundary of aircraft and air-crew engaged in emergency air search and rescue operations, the Canadian and United States Governments had agreed in an exchange of notes to give special customs and immigration clearance to such planes and crews of either country when entering the other's territory. As a result of the new arrangements, it will no longer be necessary for the crews of planes involved in air search and rescue operations to make their own arrangements with the Customs and Immigration authorities of the country which they are entering. Instead, completion of these formalities, by telephone or telegraph, has now become the responsibility of the Rescue Coordination Centre in charge of the rescue operation.

In Canada the R.C.A.F. is responsible for coordinating air search and rescue operations, which have been so often in the news since the war as a result of the many spectacular rescues effected. One of the most highly publicized of these was the dramatic "Operation Canon", in the autumn of 1947, when the R.C.A.F., assisted by an Army paratroop team, evacuated Canon John Turner, wounded Church of England missionary, by air from his home in Northern Baffin Land.

Rescue operations are conducted from five R.C.A.F. Coordination Centres at Halifax, Trenton, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. In most cases flights are handled by aircraft specially designated for such work; some 25 of these planes are based at different points across Canada, immediately available for rescue missions. In addition the R.C.A.F. maintains a detachment of specially trained "para-rescue

jumpers", ready to leap to the aid of those in distress in remote areas. There are also special marine craft available on the East and West Coasts for water rescues.

When the need arises, the combined facilities of the R.C.A.F., of the other two Services, and of other Government agencies can be called upon to assist in rescue operations. The R.C.A.F. maintains close co-operation with all Government departments and municipal agencies and, when the latter are unable to carry out the task with the facilities at their immediate disposal, the Air Search and Rescue organization is brought into play.

Normally, R.C.A.F. Air Search and Rescue planes are only employed in assisting distressed flyers. In exceptional cases, however, - particularly when it is a matter of life or death - "mercy flights" within Canadian territory are also handled. Some fifty operations of all kinds have been carried out during the past twelve months and in three cases the men responsible for effecting the rescues were awarded decorations.

SUDBURY HOSPITAL FIRST: The new Sudbury General Hospital, Sudbury, Ont., is the first hospital in Ontario to have its application approved for assistance under the federal Government's hospital building program, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, has announced. The federal grant will be more than \$168,000.

The grant to the Sudbury hospital was suggested by the Ontario Department of Health, and formal notice of the federal Government's approval has been sent to the provincial Health Minister, Hon. Russell T. Kelley. Under the terms of the National Health Plan the provinces match the federal grants for hospital construction.

BARBADOS CONFERENCE: The Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, on February 4, announced the personnel of a delegation to attend a conference in Georgetown, Barbados, on shipping requirements for the Canadian - West Indies trade. The delegation consists of: F.M. MacLennan, of Ottawa, Assistant Deputy Minister and Comptroller of the Department of Transport; Captain R.A. Clarke, of Montreal, Manager of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships; and J.M. Gauthier, of Montreal, Freight Traffic Manager of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships.

The Canadian delegation will be joined in Georgetown by T.G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and M.B. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Kingston, Jamaica.

The conference will open in Bridgetown on February 7 and will be attended by officials of the colonies and the Commonwealth Colonial Office.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

MR. IGNATIEFF RAPPORTEUR: The Interim Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations elected George Ignatieff, of Canada, rapporteur at its first meeting of 1949, at Lake Success, on January 31.

Alexandre Parodi, France, nominated Mr. Ignatieff and Nasrollah Entezam, Iran, seconded the nomination. The number of ballots cast was 41; one was blank. Mr. Ignatieff received 38 votes and was elected.

Mr. Ignatieff thanked the Committee for his election.

STUART GRAHAM APPOINTMENT: Following an announcement on February 3 by the International Civil Aviation Organization that an Air Navigation Commission has been established, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, has announced the appointment of Stuart Graham, A.F.C., Superintendent of Air Regulations, as Canada's official delegate on that Commission.

The Air Navigation Commission has been formed from the air navigation committee which was established more than a year ago under the Council of ICAO. Mr. Graham has been the Canadian representative on this committee and was elected its Chairman. The Council is the executive body, which conducts all negotiations between the overall organization and the governments, the international organizations and other bodies.

Air Navigation Committee meetings have been held continuously over the past twelve months to determine the availability of air navigation facilities, and the requirements within the

regions served by the member states for the safety, regularity, and efficiency of international civil air traffic.

As a result of these meetings, and preliminary organization work in establishing a functioning group within the framework of the Council, a permanent Commission on navigation has been established and a full range of operating standards completed for future operations.

Canada's delegate, Stuart Graham, has been associated with aviation since the First World War when he served with the Royal Naval Air Service, later incorporated into the Royal Air Force. He was awarded the Air Force Cross for his operations in anti-submarine activity.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, of Canadian parents, Mr. Graham spent his boyhood in Windsor and Wolfville, N.S. After the First War he pioneered in commercial flying, particularly in aerial photography, timber cruising, and later in passenger and freight transportation.

He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1928 for photographic Survey work, and transferred later to the Civil Aviation Division, then under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence. This division was placed under the Department of Transport when the department was formed in 1936.

Mr. Graham has successively held the posts of District Inspector, Civil Aviation for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, Chief Inspector of Airways, and Superintendent of Air Regulations.